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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/091,461	03/07/2002	Masataka Ito	00862.022541	8794

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EXAMINER

ISAAC, STANETTA D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2812

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/091,461

Applicant(s)

ITO, MASATAKA

Examiner

Stanetta D. Isaac

Art Unit

2812

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION**(11) Response to Argument**

The examiner disagrees with the stated arguments of the applicant in that the Sato reference does to state the silicon carbide is deposited by sintering along with CVD, however the 102 rejections is withdrawn.

The applicant argues that the Sato is seen to describe a boat (boat 121 shown in Figure 8) that is made of silicon carbide. See col. 17, lines 1 to 3. As discussed in the present application, the present inventors have found that a boat formed from silicon carbide by sintering becomes a source of metal contamination.

The applicant also argues that forming a layer of an SOI wafer base member using CVD is see to be different from forming a surface of holding portion from silicon carbide deposited by CVD.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-6 and 10-15 rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 32, 38, 43-53 and 66 of U.S. Patent No.

Art Unit: 2812

6,407,367. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because heat treatment process where in the semiconductor article is a SOI substrate wherein the first base plate is a silicon single crystal base plate. In addition, the second tube has at least an internal face comprising of silicon carbide.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 7-8 and 16-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito et al. Patent Number 6,407,367 in view of En et al. Patent Number 6,441,433.

Ito discloses the claim invention except claims 7 and 16, where Ito fails the method the substrate according to claim 6, wherein an HF defect density is not more than 0.05 defects/CM².

Given the teachings of the references, it would have been obvious to determine the optimum thickness, temperature as well as condition of delivery of the layers involved. *See In re Aller, Lancey and Hall* (10 USPQ 233-237) "It is not inventive to discover optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. Note that the specification contains no disclosure of either the critical nature of the claimed ranges or any unexpected results arising therefrom. Where patentability is said to be based upon particular chosen dimensions or upon another variable recited in a claim, the Applicant must show that the chosen dimensions are critical. *In re Woodruff*, 919 f.2d 1575,1578,16 USPQ2d 1934, 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Art Unit: 2812

Any differences in the claimed invention and the prior art may be expected to result in some differences in properties. The issue is whether the properties differ to such an extent that the difference is really unexpected. *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986)

Appellants have the burden of explaining the data in any declaration they proffer as evidence of non-obviousness. *Ex parte Ishizaka*, 24 USPQ2d 1621, 1624 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1992).

An Affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 must compare the claimed subject matter with the closest prior art to be effective to rebut a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Burckel*, 592 F.2d 1175, 201 USPQ 67 (CCPA 1979).

5. Pertaining to claim 8, Ito teaches the semiconductor device manufacturing method, comprising the steps of annealing an SOI substrate using an annealing method of any one of claims 1.

6. However Ito fails the method of forming an active region for a transistor in a nonporous semiconductor layer of the SOI substrate. See **FIGS. 1-3E**, where En teaches method of forming an active region for a transistor in a nonporous semiconductor layer of the SOI substrate. In view of En, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the method of En into the Ito semiconductor method because a conventional polysilicon gate is formed on a SOI substrate as an intermediate stage of manufacture for the SOI transistor. (See **col. 3 lines 7-67, and col. 4 lines 12-67**)

Art Unit: 2812

Remarks

7. The examiner will review the silicon boat as equivalent to silicon carbide boat formed by CVD and no sintering, additionally, if the applicant shows that the two boats are not equivalent then examiner would consider these to be species of each other and a restriction would be required.

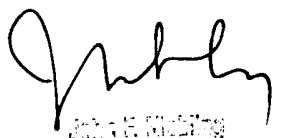
Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stanetta D. Isaac whose telephone number is 703-308-5871. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am -5:30pm.

9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Nebling can be reached on 703-308-3325. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-7722 for regular communications and 703-308-3432 for After Final communications.

10. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

Stanetta Isaac
Patent Examiner
December 2, 2002


John E. Nebling
Supervisor, Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2800